MAINE FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

CURE FOR POISONING WITH ARSENIC.

Arsenic, or, as it is sometimes called, Rats Bane, is taken sometimes by mistake and sometimes by design. Death has generally been the result. A remedy has recently been discovered which we have thought ought to be more generally known, and therefore devote a chapter to it in our present number.

This remedy is an oxide of iron, called in chemical language the hydrated peroxide of iron. It was first used by a M. Leger. A child having swallowed some fly poison, being a mixture of arsenic and cobalt, and the iron liquor being given it was successful in a few hours. Since then many experiments have been tried with good success upon dogs and horses, and other animals, which prove that if the preparation is given in season it is a sure cure. We also find recorded in the medical Journals as many as twenty five cases of persons who have taken arsenic, either designedly or accidentally, all of which have been cured by it. Two cases were unsuccessful in consequence of the patients not being able to keep the mixture down, but vomited it up the moment it was taken. In such cases it would be well to give injections of the same mixture

The inquiry will now arise what is the best mode of preparing the peroxide of iron, and of administering it.

There are several modes of doing this, all of which may be easily done. One way is to take common iron turnings or nails, pour on them about four times their weight of common aqua fortis, (nitric acid) gradually. This will rust or oxidate the iron. It will not be necessary to relate all the chemical actions which will take place, the main object being to obtain the oxide. As soon as the fumes have ceased, add ten or twelve parts of water, and then add common liquid ammonia. A yellowish brown powder falls to the bottom. Strain it and wash it several times with hot water until there is no taste of acid. You then have the peroxide of iron which is the substance to be used.

Another way of preparing it, is to take a solution of sulphate of iron (common copperas.) Heat it with common aqua fortis for a short time then pour into the solution an excess of liquid ammonia, the oxide falls to the bottom and may be separated. The acid should be added in small portions at a time. When the peroxide has been prepared it should be kept under water and closely stopped, and when wanted for use, the bottle should be well shaken. The dry oxide is not effectual. The quantity to be taken is the next thing to be known. It has been found by experiments that it takes twelve parts of the iron to neutralize one part of the arsenic, that is, if one grain of arsenic has been taken twelve grains of the iron are necessary to destroy its action, but as you cannot be thus exact in the stomach, it will be best to administer it pretty generously as there is no danger to be anticipated from it. For a full grown person give a large spoonful of the liquid every five or ten minutes, and to a child a tea spoon full every five or ten minutes until relief is experienced. We beg pardon of the medical faculty for trespassing upon their domain. We are aware that this subject is not exactly agricultural or mechanical, but as farmers and mechanics sometimes need the aid of such a remedy, the knowledge of its preparation and use may be of essential service. In the mean time we would suggest that a quantity should be kept in every neighborhood, and especially that every physician and apothecary should have it ready prepared; as it would be too late to manufacture it after the alarm is given that an individual has been poisoned and is suffering the agony which arsenic always produces. It is well to be prepared for such accidents, tho' we hope that you will never be called to use the article. It may not always cure, but it is the best antidote now known.

THE DROUTH AND THE CROPS.

It is getting dry in our vicinity, it being three weeks since any rain fell here. We are not suffering so badly as some of our neighbors South and West of us. The grass lands begin to suffer here, and indian corn curls some in very dry soils. Late sowed wheat is ripening off slowly and will be plump and good. The weevils have injured the early sowed crops some, but not so much as in former years. Potatoes and rutabaga need rain, and unless they have it they must be small in size. We have heavy dews, which are a benefit.

CALCULATIONS IN REGARD TO POWER AND APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER TO A GREAT HEIGHT.

In answer to our correspondet M. A. who makes the following statement and inquiry, we submit the calculation below.

Inquiry.—Mr. Holmes:—I have a situation where I can build a cistern capable of holding 200 hogsheads of water. This is 70 rods from a stream that is 100 feet lower than the site for the cistern. Now can you give me some information in regard to the power necessary to fill this by working ten hours, also what sized pumps and pipes are requisite?

Our friend will find valuable information in regard to such matters in Brunton's compendium of mechanics, and also in Storrow on water works. We know of no definite rule to compute such statements, they must therefore be calculated according to the conditions of the problem, and if we mistake not the following is very nearly correct. Allowing 54 gallons for the hogshead, and 200 hhds will make 10800 gallons.

hrs. galls.
10) 10800

60)1080 galls. to be thrown per hour.

18 " " " " minute.
4

72 quarts " " " minute.

And if you allow 30 inches for each stroke of the engine or pump, and to make 24 per minute we have 24)72(3 quarts thrown each stroke.
72

Now a gallon contains 282 cubic inches which divided by 4, the number of quarts in a gallon will give 70 cubic inches to a quart

70 cubic inches in a quart nearly
3 quarts

30)210(cubic inches thrown each stroke, divided by 30 and we have the area of the pump which is 7

Having got the area of the pump by dividing it by .7854 and taking the square root of the quotient you will obtain two inches and 8 tenths nearly in this instance. We may therefore have the pump two inches and 8 tenths in diameter, and thirty inches long or it may be larger in diameter and shorter provided it holds 210 cubic inches, or three quarts. If the pump however be two inches and 8 tenths in diameter, the tubes which lead to the cistern may be the same, and the water will then flow with the same velocity as it does in the pump. If the tubes are larger than the pump, the water will flow with less, and if smaller it will flow with greater velocity, and the friction will be varied accordingly. The quicker the flow the greater the friction.

In order to obtain the amount of power if you allow 44000 lbs for a horse power, that is, for a horse to draw 4,400 lbs 1 foot high in a minute, which is 200 lbs 2½ miles in an hour, multiply the amount of the water thrown at each stroke by the weight and that by the height and you obtain the momentum. A gallon of water weighs 10½ lbs very nearly, one quart will therefore weigh 2½ lbs very nearly. which is to be thrown 100 feet high at every stroke.

2½
100

250
3

750 dividing this by 4400 lbs you have one sixth of a horse power very nearly, to this may be added one fifth of the same amount to overcome friction We have endeavored to simplify the process as much as our time would allow, but perhaps we have not succeeded so well as our friend would wish.

Original.

ERRORS IN FARMING.

Mr. Editor:—Will you permit an old farmer to make known to the public through your useful periodical the, errors he has fallen into as a farmer on an old farm, so called, not on new or burnt land. First, and greatest of all, I have erred in not paying attention enough to manure, and the means of procuring it, without which it is idle to think of obtaining any considerable property by farming. Nor have I cast about to see what kind of stock would aid most in making manure. I am now aware that swine are the things for that, as they soon mature for the market, I have erred that I have not kept more of the rooters. I have also erred that I have not kept more sheep, although wool at times has been low; yet they double so often by their increase, that when compared with black cattle they are much the most profitable, having due regard to the expense of keeping each. I have erred in not paying attention enough to my fences. I have planted quite too great a number of acres of Indian corn, more than I have well manured, though I believe that no crop is more profitable, highly manaured, if a proper variety is planted. I have not set a proper value upon ashes for farming, every bushel of which is worth a bushel of corn. At a distance from the sea, salt is a cheap and excellent dressing for corn soil, which I have erred in not using, nor have I used gypsum and lime as much as I ought mixed with barn or compost manure, they are exceedingly valuable according to their cost, and here it may be proper to observe that I have erred in being afraid of cost, for manure top dressing &c., dress land well, and it gives great returns generally, as well may we expect our boys, or hired men to be able to perform labor without food, as for our soil to yield us any thing valuable from year to year, if we return to it no manure, or top dressing. I have erred in not raising many more roots of the various kinds for my stock. I am now fully convinced that with hay and straw, they are more valuable for all kinds of stock than I used to suppose. Since so many bushels can be raised to the acre, I should have depended more upon their saving hay. I have erred in making my apples into cider instead of giving them to my stock, for which they are more valuable than I used to believe. I have erred in keeping more stock than I have kept well, in the fall I ought to have been more certain that I had reduced my stock to my keep, so that in the spring my stock might not go hungry to the trying of my purse and feelings. As stock has generally been nearly as high in price in the fall

as in the spring. Why did I not sell off in the fall, so as to be certain I had the wherewithal to keep well what I retained? if stock is starved like our soil, it will certainly make us poor in the end. I have erred egregiously in being afraid to keep help to assist in making manure. Manure is to the farmer the beginning of the alphabet, if we fail here, if we try to withhold more than is meet we shall certainly come to poverty. But I used to suppose as I had not money on hand to lay out for help, manure &c., I could not trust my farm to repay me in the fall, though I might have procured the means on credit. Now in this credit is realy the wherewithal, I ought not to have been afraid to spend something on my farm. Capital is needed, my habits, and word was such, that monied men would have assisted me in this, sooner than to have used their money in trade, or in the hands of Merchants who sometimes as one said, break off as short as a pipe stem. I have not used the plough enough by far, and have mowed over too much soil &c. WISER

Original.

LONGEVITY.

MR. EDITOR:—By the last census of the town of Winthrop it was found to contain 1915 inhabitants, it is believed that there are of that number more aged men (to say nothing of females) than is usually living at so great an age in other towns containing an equal number of inhabitants. There is now, the 6th of August 1841, living in this town twenty nine men more than 70 years old, 4 or 5 of whom are more than 80.

If longeviiy is greater here than in most other towns, may it not be that the citizens of this town have been more temperate than in most others, or that they are blessed with better physicians, and of course take less medicine! If not please suggest your own opinion of the cause.

Are Winthrop citizens more industrious, and consequently more moral? if so, why is it? is it not because they attend public worship more on the Sabbath? and is it not true that those who break the Sabbath often, and spend it as they ought not to, generally not only die younger, but many of them become the tenants of goals, and state prisons, especially the inebriate. 25 males over 70 years of age! and if we suppose the same number of females, there will be now living in town 50 persons over that age. S. W.

P. S. Will our friends in other towns give us the age through the Farmer, of those over 70 years old, with the number of inhabitants according to the last census.

PREMIUMS.

We the undersigned, appointed by the Ken. Co. agricultural Society, a standing committee on manufactured articles, recommend that the following sums be offered in premiums for the year 1841.

For the best	Drill Machine,		$1 00
'	'	Straw Cutter,	1 00
'	'	Grain Cradle,	75
'	'	Harrow,	1 00
'	'	Ox Yoke and Bows,	50
'	'	Seed Plough,	1 00
'	'	1-2 doz. Scythe Snaiths,	1 00
'	'	Process for forming Compost Manure, to be exhibited in writing,	1 00
'	'	Specimen of Fulled Cloth, not less than ten yards,	1 00
'	'	Specimen of Woolen Flannel ten yd's	75
'	'	Counterpane, Diploma and	1 00
2d	'	"	1 00
'	'	Specimen of Table linen 6-4ths wide	1 00
'	'	Woolen Carpeting not less than 20 yd	1 00
'	'	Hearth Rug, Diploma and	1 00
2d	'	" "	75
'	'	Specimen 3 threaded worsted yarn	50
'	'	Linen Tread	50
'	'	Specimen Sewing Silk, one fourth of lb. Diploma and	50
'	'	Specimen of wove Silk, not less than 3 4ths yard.	1 00
'	'	Pair of Silk hose,	75
'	'	Work Pocket	50
'	'	Wrought Wristlets	50
'		Muslin Collar,	50
'		Pair of Silk gloves manufactured from native Silk, Diploma and	50

To the person who shall exhibit the best specimen of Horse shoeing, 75

For the best specimen of Cabinet Furniture, manufactured from native wood, one Vol. Me. Farmer.

For the best	Fur Cape,		50
'	'	Highland Shawll, Diploma and	75
2d	'	" "	75
For	'	Lace Veil,	75
'	'	Knit Drawers,	50
'	'	Straw Bonnet,	50
'	'	Machine for Manufacturing Sewing silk one Vol. Me. Farmer and	200
'	'	Scythes not less than one doz	1 00
'	'	Manure forks not less than ½ doz.	1 00
'	'	½ doz narrow axes,	1 00
'	'	Broad axe one or more	50
'	'	½ doz. or more hoes	1 00
'	'	Men's Calf skin Boots sewed	75
'	'	" " pegged	50
'	'	" thick " sewed	75
'	'	" " " pegged	50
'	'	Women's walking shoes	50
'	'	Kid Slippers	50
'	'	½ doz. Fur or Napt hats	1 00
'	'	½ doz. cloth caps,	1 00
'	'	Pair Over shoes	75
'	'	Machine for hulling Barley and Oats, to be operated in the County one year one Vol. Me. Farmer and	1 00

For the greatest quantity of Beet root Sugar accompanied with a written statement of the process of manufacture, 1 50

For the best specimen of Sugar manufactured from Sweet Apples, with a written statement of the process of manufacture, 1 00

For the best apparatus for steaming roots or other food for swine and other purposes 3 00

For the greatest quantity of Maple sugar, with a written statement of the process of manufacture 1 00

For the best	cheese not less than 50 lbs,		2 00
2d	'	do do do	1 50
For	'	butter not less than 30 lbs	2 00
2d	'	do do do	1 50
3d	'	do do do	1 00
For		½ doz calf skins,	75
'	'	1-2 Doz Palm leaf hats	1 00
'	'	Floor Mat	75
'	'	Sleigh or Waggon harness, Diploma &	1 00

To the person who will give the best written description of the County of Kennebec, relative to its geology, its adaptation to the growth of certain crops, and the most advantageous method of cultivating each. Its water power and its facilities for manufacturing certain articles, together with such other statistical and miscellaneous information relative to its resources generally as will be useful and interesting, one Vol. of the Me. Farmer, and 5 00

For the best Essay on Dye Stuffs, or coloring materials found within the state, Diploma and one Vol of the Me. Farmer.

Committee on Drill Machine, Straw Cutter, Grain Cradle, Harrow, Ox Yoke and Bows, Seed Plough, Breaking up Plough, Scythe Snaiths, Compost Manure, Horse Shoeing, Scythes, Manure Forks, Narrow Axes, Broad Axes, Hoes, and Steaming Apparatus,

THOMAS PIERCE, *Readfield.*
PELEG BENSON Jr. *Winthrop.*
NEHEMIAH PIERCE, *Monmouth.*

Committee on Fulled Cloth, Woolen Flannel, Counterpane, Table Linnen, Carpeting, Hearth Rug, Worsted Yarn, Linen Thread, Sewing Silk, Wove Silk, Silk Hose, Work Pocket, Wrought Wristlets, Muslin Collar, Silk Gloves, Fur Cape, Highland Shawl, Lace Veil, Knit Drawers, Straw Bonnets, & Palm Leaf Hats,

B. H. CUSHMAN, *Winthrop.*
H W. OWEN, *Wayne,*
JER. PAGE, *Readfield.*

Committee on Machine for manufacturing Silk, Machine for Hulling Barley, Apparatus for Steaming, Cheese Press, Churn, and Harness.

DEXTER BALDWIN, *Mt. Vernon.*
ELIJAH MORSE,
EZEKIEL BAILEY, *Winthrop.*

Committee on the description of the County of Kennebec, and Essay on Dye Stuff.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE.
JOSEPH H. UNDERWOOD.

Committee on Cabinet Furniture, Boots and Shoes, Fur or Napt Hats, Caps, Beet Sugar, Apple Sugar, Calf Skins, Floor Mat, Maple Sugar, Butter, & Cheese.

EDWARD MITCHELL, *Winthrop.*
HORACE PARLIN, "
JOHN O. CRAIG, *Readfield.*
SAM'L BENJAMIN, } *Standing Committee*
HARRISON PARLIN, } *on Manufactures.*

GARGET.

A disorder that attacks the udders of cows, particularly young ones after their first calving, or when they are in a high condition, and in full milk. The internal substance of the udder becomes inflamed, usually in one quarter at first, but it often extends to the whole; the bag becomes hot and tender, and feels hard; the milk coagulates and is drawn off in thick masses, or strings; and there is always more or less fever. The disease if not checked, frequently becomes serious, suppuration of the glandular swellings takes place, and the animal is either wholly or partially lost for the purpose of milking. The natural remedy appears to be, to put the calf to the cow, that it may suck and butt the udder about at pleasure; if the calf should not be able to draw the milk fully, it must be done by hand, and two or three times a day, which will usually effect a cure. The cure most generally resorted to by farmers, (and it is very effectual,) is to take the roots of poke weed, Phytolacca decandra, cut it into thin slices or pieces, and give it to the cow in a pail of bran, or other mash. One or two repetitions generally effects a cure, operating by dispersing the glandular enlargements. If the disease does not yield at once to ordinary treatment, recourse should be had to more powerful remedies, such as the camphorated mercurial ointment, (rub down an ounce of camphor, having poured a tea spoonful of spirits of wine upon it, and an ounce of mercurial ointment, and half a pound of elder ointment, and incorporate them well together,) which is to be applied after milking, and the bag well washed in warm water before the next milking: or in case the knotty masses do not yield to this, iodine may be used, which often has an excellent effect in glandular enlargements. Iodine should be applied externally in the shape of an ointment, made by incorporating one part of the hydriodate of potash with seven parts of lard, one or two drams of which may be rubed into the diseased portions of the bag, morning and evening. Hydriodate may be given at the same time, internally, in doses of from six to twelve grains, daily. Too large doses of iodine are apt to reduce the size of the udder itself, and thus reduce the capacity for milk; otherwise no bad effect has been known to ensue from its use in such cases, and it has proved to be a very valuable medicine.—*Albany Cultivator.*

FREEZING OF POTATOES.

EDITORS OF THE CULTIVATOR—In your February No. in a paper from J. M. Garnett, on the "Preservation of roots," I noticed the following: "Why those roots should always be destroyed when they freeze above ground, and not suffer equally when frozen under ground, is a matter of which I have never yet seen any explanation; it is among the numerous mysteries in vegetable physiology, for the cause of which we have yet to search."

Now vegetables exposed to atmospheric transitions, necessarily are affected more suddenly in their temperature than those which are buried in the earth, yet subject to frost. It is a well known fact, that in the freezing of water, caloric or heat is given out, consequently in the freezing of the earth around the root, which is kept above the surrounding temperature by its own vitality, caloric is liberated, and, therefore, the roots freezes more slowly. So in thawing, the temperature is increased more gradually, requiring several days to raise it above the freezing point, if the root be five or six inches below the surface, when, if exposed to the atmosphere above ground, as many hours, would produce the same result.

The extent of injury done to vegetables by freezing does not depend so much upon the lowness of temperature, nor upon the length of time they are frozen, as upon their quick transition from one temperature to another. These facts apply particularly to the tuberous roots, and in a greater or less degree to the whole animal and vegetable kingdom.

Every root will be liable to injury by frost in proportion to its vitality; and the potato, of which Mr. Garnett was speaking, possesses this principle in an eminent degree.

In the native state, the tubers were very small; but then, as now, were intended as reservoirs of moisture, nourishment, and vital energy, which enables them to resist the injurious effects of cold to almost any extent, when not so suddenly applied, or, what is of much more importance, when the temperature in thawing, is not too quickly raised above the freezing point. Some of the spindle roots possess this property of vitality in a much greater extent than the potato; such as the parsnep, horse-radish, artichoke, and some others.

If the experiment be tried, it will be found that the potato will not freeze below 27° or 28° of Fahrenheit; and unless it is proved that they freeze at 32°, the reason here assigned must be considered good as far as they go. If I have erred in my statement, I desire to be corrected: if not, the subject is not a "mystery." E. S. B.

Albany Cultivator.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHINGLING.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—It is known to every person of observation, that shingles composing the roof of a building, first give way around the nail, owing doubtless to the water penetrating by the nail hole. In the erection of a barn this summer on my farm near this place, it was a matter of some consideration with me to remedy this defect. I adopted the following simple, cheap, and I believe efficacious plan. I have mentioned it to a number of experienced workmen and gentlemen of judgment, and they coincide in one opinion of its advantages. I have therefore thought it a duty to communicate through the medium of your paper, that others may be benefited by its adoption. The plan is this. The workmen, when shingling, have a small tin cup suspended at their breast by a string passing around the neck—into the cup is put a portion of white lead ground in oil of the con-

sistence as taken from the keg of the manufacture; as the workman handles the nail, he dips the point into the white lead, to which a portion adheres; when driven, the white lead is forced up as the nail passes, in, and completely fills up the hole, and the head of the nail is imbedded in the paint, thus preventing the penetration of the water by the nail hole, and the corrosion of the nail head. The progress of the workmen is very little retarded by the operation. A keg of 25 lbs. will do for about ten thousands shingles. The same process will do for sideing or weather boarding, and indeed in every instance where the nail is exposed to the weather. JAMES L. BOWMAN.

SUGAR AND STARCH FROM CORN.

A correspondent, "Viator," has sugested that Indian corn might be profitably cultivated for the sake of the sugar and the starch the stalk and the grain would afford; and requests, if any of the readers of the Cultivators are acquainted with any facts having a bearing on the subject, they would be kind enough to communicate them for publication. He wishes to ascertain, if known, the quantity of corn stalk juice it would take to to make a gallon of molasses; and whether the "starch which may be obtained from the corn when the ears have attained their full size, and the kernels are filled with milk, would not justify the expense of manufacturing." If any of our readers can give information on this subject, we should be glad to receive it for publication in the Cultivator.

During the revolutionary war, molasses was frequently made from the corn stalk, and while it could be kept from fermentation, it was highly prized; but it soon became sour, an evil doubtless easily corrected by lime, as is now practiced in all sugar manufactories. Corn was tried in France for a source of sugar, but the beet was found to be preferable, and maize was abandoned. According to Humboldt, molasses is sometimes made in Mexico from corn stalks as it is in other places from the sugar cane. We question, however, whether corn will ever be cultivated for the sake of the sugar; if the grain can be converted into starch as Viator suppose, the case may be different. Viator has overlooked an important produce of corn which it is possible might be made available. We have seen barrels of a fine lamp oil taken from the vats of a large distillery. It was ascertained that a bushel of corn worked, gave over a pint of oil; was easily purified, and burned, as we can testify, with a clear bright flame. If molasses, starch, and oil could be produced from corn, it would add to the already high character given it by Arator, (John Taylor,) who pronounced it to be "meal, meadow, and meat."—*Albany Cultivator.*

Adeantage of planting fruit Trees on Declivities.—Dodart first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction paralled to the surface of the earth, If a tree stands on a steep, it pushes both towards the hill and towards the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is an attraction between the upper surface of leaves and light, I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of the earth. This I consider the true cause of the phenomenon. I had long observed that the most fruitful orchards and most fertile trees are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile they prove. It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plain they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore art is employed by skilful gardeners, and applied in various ways, to check their perpendicular and to promote their lateral growth. But this point is obtained on a declivity by nature. There a tree loses its tendency to shoot upwards, and in order to preserve its branches paralled with the surface, is constrained to put them in a lateral direction. Hence an important rule in the choice of orchards and fruit gardens.—Rev. D. J. Walker.

To Wash Iron or Steel with Copper.—Dissolve sulphate of copper in water, in the proportion of 1 to 3; wash iron or steel with it, and it will instantly be covered with reduced copper This is best performed by applying the solution with a brush, which must be followed directly with a sponge of clear water. In this manner any letters or figures may be drawn with a camel-hair pencil or a pen, and if it be on polished steel, the letters or flowers will assume the brilliancy of the steel, and appear like highly polished copper. It may sometimes be requisite to cleanse the metal by washing it with diluted muriatic acid, that the copper may adhere the more readily. If the steel thus ornamented be held over a charcoal fire, the copper figures become blue, the copper takes a gold color, but is restored again to its original color by diluted muriatic acid.

To give Iron the Whiteness of Silver.—To nitric acid, diluted with an equal quantity of water, add as much mercury as the acid will dissolve; then add to the solution three or four times as much water, and having given the iron a coat of copper, as directed in the above experiment, brush it over in the manner with the diluted nitrate of mercury; its appearance will be equal, if not superior to that of real silver. In this manner any common or rough iron work may be apparently silvered at a most insignificant expense.

THE TOAD.—"What is the use of toads?" is a question we heard asked the other day, with an air of triumph which indicated they were animals of which nothing good could be said. We do not think so, for though not to be classed among the most beautiful of animals, the toad has certainly many redeeming qualities, and which should save him from wholesale condemnation. In the first place he has the most beautiful eyes in the world,)were it not that the charge of partiality might be preferred we would except those of some half a dozen of our lady friends;) and in the second place he has a wonderful facility of stowing away, in that carbuncled body of his, all ants, flies, worms, bugs, &c. that may come in his way, during feeding hours. He does not eat the less because people rarely see him eat, and he clearly prefers flesh to saw-dust or bran bread. The tongue of the toad is a curious contrivance. It is long, attached to the fore part of the lower jaw, and folds back upon the opening of the throat. When the toad appproaches a worm or other insect, there is a slight motion or nod of the head and the insect disappears. The tongue has been thrown forward, and the insect adhering to its surface is swallowed instanter. That he "sucks poison out of the earth," is a fable to be classed with the influence of the moon, or the doctrine of transmutation; yet as he certainly does good service as a destroyer of insects, he deserves all reasonable protection.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Grasshoppers—As our farmers are complaining of the abundance of grasshoppers in their fields, the following suggestions as to use, furnished us by William Durgin, Esq. of Orono may be of service.

He says:—"where grasshoppers are abundant let the farmer take a stick the bigness of a scythe sneath, with one neb to it, on the end, bend a piece of wood in a half circle, with ends fastned to the stick, then take a thin piece of cloth and fasten it to the stick and hoop so as to make a small bag; by going through the grain, early in the morning, and taking a moderate swing, the grasshoppers may be collected in the bag and deposited in a tub, and when boiled will turn red and are equal to corn for hogs.—*Washingtonian.*

German Cattle.—We had the pleasure on Tuesday of seeing a bull two years old, and two pigs, imported from Hamburg, by Capt. J. D. Farwell. The bull is said to be of a breed of which the cows are superior for milk. The German towns on the south shore of the Baltic are celebrated for their butter and cheese, of which a large quantity is exported to England and elsewhere. The pigs have nothing remarkable in their appenrance, but are said to be of a large breed. These animals are to be taken to the farm of Wm. Farwell, Esq. in Vassalboro'. Those gentlemen who visit foreign countries and bring home valuable animals or choice plants, are entitled to the thanks of the community. Capt. Farwell has also some German grain for seed.—*Kennebeck Journal.*

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

EXCURSIONS IN MAINE.

DIXFIELD.—From Canton to Dixfield the road is not as hilly as on some of the routes in the region. Pursuing for the most part the valley of the Androscoggin, you have some pleasant views of the river and its scenery. If from Canton Point one takes the eastern or northern bank of the river, there are some views of great beauty and especially as he comes near to the village. There are some little islands in the river at the village which are remarkably beautiful whether viewed at a distance or near at hand. The village is built upon the alluvial plat, formed probably by deposition from the Androscoggin at some former period.

There are several views in the neighborhood, of interest and several points from which the village and river and fields can be seen with advantage. There is a fine water power at the village on a branch near its junction with the Androscoggin, on which are mills for the accommodation of the region, and a woollen factory has recently been put in operation. The gristmill in this village is a very good one having been rebuilt within a few years on the most improved plan.

It seems probable that the business of this place may be considerably extended, and it must be evident that the region is favorable for health and enterprise. The soil in this vicinity is various, that bordering upon the river being easily cultivated and producing good crops with little labor. Some parts of the town are hilly, but the soil appears to be generally strong and able to produce and to wear well. There are two high mountain peaks, the sugar loaves that rise in rear of the village some 700 feet above the level of the river at this point. These hills are exceedingly steep and the appearance of the rocks upon the summits are very peculiar. The old gneiss rocks are much contorted and in several places the appearances of volcanic action are very distinct. The view from the top of these peaks is very fine and much diversified. The course of the Androscoggin is seen for a considerable distance till it is concealed by the hills which guard it. Two other little streams one on each side are seen winding their way into the main river. The view in the other directions is scarcely less interesting than in this. The forests interspersed with cultivated fields, farm houses, clearings designed for farms or the enlargement of them meet the eye and awaken pleasant thoughts and give promise of future progress and prosperity.

The population of this town in 1837 was 1,148. Its returns of wheat for bounty the year previous was 5290 bushels, and of corn 4373. This is somewhat less to the inhabitantant than was produced in some of the other towns—less than will be produced when all the means by which agricultural products are multiplied are brought into play in this region. There is no section of this county in which an improvement in the quality of stock is not needed. There are some fine animals, some good flocks of sheep, but taken as a whole the stock of both descriptions is below the standard it ought to reach.

There are eight school districts in this town, and the number of scholars returned is 518. There are individuals here who feel a deep interest in the cause of education, and some vigorous minded scholars. There is generally prevalent a desirable spirit of enterprise and energy, and it is probable that this part of the state will at no distant period exhibit that interest in agriculture and every other department of useful industry which the prosperity of the state demands.

RUMFORD. Following the course of the Androscoggin, we pass through a part of Mexico with which we are too little acquainted to give any general description. A rapid river comes rushing down through it from the north furnishing some falls of considerable interest, the waters become very quiet before their union with the Androscoggin. But we hasten on to witness the grand scenery at RUMFORD FALLS. These falls perhaps exhibit the most remarkable exhibition of the kind in the state. There are three considerable falls all of which can be seen from one view at a point below the last. One of these has a very abrupt descent of about 70 feet where the water rushes down with great fury occasioning a tremendous motion and filling the beholder with emotions of awe and sublimity not easily defined. When the river is high and floats down its myriads of logs, the crash occasioned by their sudden leaps over these falls must add greatly to the exhibitions of power. By the principal fall there is besides the main descent a gradual descent, like an inclined plane of massive rock, over which a part of the current flows at high water, giving a two-fold view which interests by its variety, especially as the form of the rocks give to the waters a spiral motion at the base. There are mills placed upon the western bank very near the steepest descent, and from these, after having performed its office the water leaps down precipitously into the foaming current below. There is a small village growing up around these falls, and the water power is so vast that business demanding this might be increased to almost any extent. The location is in some respects favorable for extensive works, but there are so many extensive waterfalls nearer to the sea coast, that it will probably be sometime before this will be fully occupied for manufacturing purposes. The town of Rumford has a large territory. The most important village is at the point which lies on both sides of the Androscoggin and has been connected by by a bridge for many years save when the high freshets in the river have carried it away. This village has a romantic and picturesque appearance, and the river curves here with a graceful and quiet current. There is some excellent soil in this town, but a part of it is broken and uneven. The Agriculture of the town has made good progress but has not reached its highest stages of perfection. The wheat crop of 1838 is returned as 6245 bushels, and the corn as 6657. The population in 1837 being 1,382. The number of school districts is 12 and the number of scholars returned, was 574. With these schools we have no personal acquaintance, several vigorous minded scholars from the town have been connected with the High School and Lyceum under our care, and it is to be believed that the interests of education in the town are improving. These mountainous regions are favorable to the growth of vigorous minds, and we have repeatedly had occasion to remark upon the importance of a generous culture to secure the appropriate developement. There are some mineral resources in this town worthy of regard, but we have not yet a sufficiently definite personal knowledge to speak of them understandingly. Lime in considerable quantities has been found at the falls, and there is a bed of bog iron ore near the village in connexion with extensive and somewhat rapid deposites of ochre or the oxide of iron. Some humorous Indian traditions are related in connexion with this, which was their favorite resort for paints, but our limits forbid us to give them.

The drouth has been for some time very severe in Oxford county, and continues to this date, Aug. 8.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUTTER DAIRIES.

In a large part of our country, the business of the dairy is new, and must be so hereafter, an important part of the occupation of the farmer, and the best methods of conducting it, are consequently highly deserving attention. Holland has long been famous for its butter, immense quantities of which are made for exportation, and the advanced price it commands in every market, as well as its fine flavor and consistence, shows that its character is deserved, and not the result of accident. In the Journal of the English Agricultural Society is an article on the Rural Economy of some of the districts of Holland, particularly that of Holstein, in which an instructive account of the Holstein mode of making butter is embodied. From it we shall select a few facts illustrating their methods of producing such superior butter.

The dairies, which are usually large, varying from 100 to 200 cows, are provided with buildings and accomodations on the scale, and with particular references to the intended results. Of these the milk cellar is the most important, and in the size and site of this the greatest care and skill is shown. Where practicable, it always fronts the north, and in addition, is shaded with rows of trees, and furnished with a projecting roof, in order more effectually to protect the building from the sun. It must always be sufficiently large to contain the produce of four milkings. The floor on which the milk is set is sometimes flagged, but more usually of brick, nicely fitted, and the whole slightly inclined, that no water may lodge on them. This floor is washed and kept with the neatness of a parlor table. In some instances this floor is divided into compartments, with brick or stone ledges three or four inches high, and these compartments, filled with water from a pump, to receive the dishes or pans, and preserve them at a temperature that secures the best and greatest amount of cream. The milk cellar is sunk about four feet in the ground, and the hight is sixteen or eighteen feet. The windows are numerous, to give a good circulation of air, furnished with shutters and glass sashes, on the inner side of which gauze frames are fix to exclude insects when it is necessary for the purpose of air or coolness to remove the sashes

When cheese as well as butter is made at the dairy, (which is sometimes the case,) the cheese department is never permitted near the butter dairy, "from the vicinity of which every thing is kept removed, which, by any possibility, could exercise a sinister influence on the very susceptible substances of milk and butter, which suffer to a degree, those unaccustomed to observe it, little suspect from an impure atmosphere." The dairy is managed by woman, of whom there is the superintendent, or head dairy women; and one dairy maid to every eighteen cows. There is beside, the owner, or overseer, and one or more men who attend to the swine. There are others, whose business is to attend to the cows, see that they are properly fed, and every thing in its proper place and keeping. The overseer sees that the cows are fully milked, as on this the quantity and excellence of the cream is greatly depending. It has been ascertained by carefully repeated experiments, that the first drawn milk contains five, the second eight, and the fifth seventeen per cent of cream.

The business of the head dairy woman is arduous, and demands a full acquaintance with the various processes. "She must not only thoroughly understand, but accurately observe the precise time when the milk should be creamed; the degree of acidity it must attain in the cream barrels: its temperature, whether requiring the addition of warm water, or cold, to the churn; as well as the all important operations of kneading, beating, salting and packing the butter." The milking commences at four in the morning, (the milkers raising at three,) in the field, and the milk is conveyed to the dairy by a one horse wagon from hooks, in which large vessels are suspended. To prevent the milk from flying over the brim of these vessels in moving the wagon, thin pieces of wood, of nearly the size of the vessel, float on the milk, and this practice is adopted when pails are carried by the hand.

The effect which vessels made of different materials has on the promoting or retarding the acidity of milk, has received much attention in Holland; and the connection which this process has with electricity had been more fully investigated than elsewhere. The liability of tin to rust renders it objectionable; zinc has scarcely been tried, but fears are entertained that injurious properties will be communicated to the milk; great care is required to keep copper tinned; and the vessels most generally preferred on all accounts, are shallow wooden keelers, holding about eight quarts. In some few instances glass vessels are used, and some of the reports speak of them highly. As glass is a nonconductor, it is to be expected the influence of electric causes will be less on glass than most other substances. It has been found that cream, to make first rate butter, must be removed from the milk before the latter gets at all sour, and that the cream will not fully rise under 36 hours to prevent souring before that time, especially in sultry weather, or during thunder storms, requires particular attention to temperature.

A cellar temperature of from 60 to 62 degrees, gives the best and the most cream, the rising being completed in 36 hours; a greater degree of warmth hastens the process, but lessens the quantity of the butter; a lower temperature preserves the milk 48 or 90 hours, but imparts an unpleasant flavor to the cream and butter. The commencement of souring in milk is marked by a slight wrinkling of the cream, and a slightly acid taste. When this appears, whether the milk has stood a longer or shorter time, skimming commences. As fast as it is collected, it is poured through a hair seive kept for this purpose alone, into large barrels of 240 quarts each, in which it remains till the necessary sourness is attained, which in summer usually takes 24 hours, and in winter 36 or 48 ours. During this advance to acidity, the cream is frequently stirred to prevent its coagulating, or becoming cheesy, and when fit for churning, the skill of the dairy woman is required to determine the proper temperature to make good butter. In warm weather the churn is rinsed with the coldest water, and if necessary cold spring water is added to the cream, but if the cellar is properly made, this is rarely necessary. In cold weather the churn is washed in warm water, and is sometimes applied to the cream itself. The churning being completed, the butter is immediately carried to the butter cellar, where in a large tray or trough made of beech or oak highly polished, and provided with a plug at the lower extremity to let off the milk, the butter is slightly worked and salted with the purest salt, moulded with a ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left some hours to drain. In the evening it is thoroughly kneaded and beat, the dairy maid lifting a piece of 3 or 4 pounds, and slapping against the trough with great force, to beat out the milky particles. After the whole mass has thus, piece by piece, been freed from the buttermilk, it is again spread out, and receives its full salting, (in all about 1½ ounce of salt to a pound of butter,) which is worked with the utmost care equally through the whole, and is then moulded into a compact mass. Butter in Holstein is seldom washed, through in some other parts of Holland it is practiced with the greatest success. When enough is made to fill a cask, the several churnings are once more kneaded and beat thoroughly together, a very little fresh salt is added, and it is then packed in the barrel, which is made of red beech wood, water tight, and previously well washed with water and salt. The cask must be filled at a single packing, each layer pounded down, and care being taken that no interstices is left between the butter and the sides of the cask. This packing of a cask at a time gives the butter of large dairies the advantage over small ones, as it must be left longer exposed to air before the quantity requisite to fill the barrels is obtained.

"The qualities of first rate butter are considered to be 1st, a fine yellow color, neither pale nor orainged tinted; 2d, a close waxy texture, in which extremely minute and "perfectly transparent," beads of brine are perceptible; but if these drops be either large, or in the slightest degree tinged with color, it indicates an imperfect working of the butter; while an entirely dry, tallowy appearance, is equally disapproved; 3d, a fresh, fragrant perfume, and a sweep kernelly taste; 4th, good butter will above all be distinguished by keeping for a considerable time, without acquiring an old, or rancid flavor.

"The quantity of food which can be afforded to the cows during winter, is determined at the beginning of the season, when the harvest returns are known: and in plentiful years the calculation is, that each cow should be allowed three sacks of grain, (generally oats, at 140 pounds the sack,) 3,000 pounds of straw, including bedding or litter for the stable, and 1,800 pounds of hay of good quality; while for every hundred pounds of hay deducted, she must receive twenty-five pounds of grain more, and vice versa."

During the winter the requisite color is given to the butter by some coloring material; and the best for this purpose is found to be a mixture of annatto and turmeric, in the proportion of 5 oz. of the latter to one pound of the former.

The average quantity of milk from the Holstein cows, is about 2,500 quarts per annum; much depending on the food and care; and it is calculated that every 100 pounds of milk will give 3½ pounds of butter, 6 pounds of fresh cheese, 14 pounds of buttermilk, and 76¾ pounds whey, where cheese is made. Fifteen quarts of milk though sometimes a cow gives milk so rich that 12 quarts make a pound. "On the whole, it is considered a fair return from the Holstein dairies when the produce amounts to 100 pounds of butter and 150 pounds of cheese per annum to each cow."

Albany Cultivator.

EAST INDIA FLAX.

According to a recent communication from East Indies, no country in the world, perhaps, produces a larger variety of flaxes than India; and nowhere has the cultivation of them been less attended to. This circumstance is only accounted for by *the khiar*, or fibres of the cocoanut husks, being generally used by the natives. Mr. James Kyd, a shipwright of Kiddipore, has however, long directed his attention to the hemps and flaxes indigenous to the country, and he maintains that the *San*, if properly cured and dressed, would prove equal to the best samples of Russian hemp, and even, as it has been produced, it is little inferior. All that he considers requisite to bring this hemp to a state of perfection is European superintendence of the growth and manufacture of the material. This conclusion he has arrived at, from having found to answer well nearly 70 acres of the *San* hemp, which had been cured and dressed by an English ropemaker settled at Myapore. Mr. Kyd also believes that this flax might be advantageously employed in the manufacture of linen cloths, and especially of canvas; but, as the only looms recognized in Bengal were those worked by the "Tantee" cotton weavers, its properties in this respect could not be tested. *Jute*, another kind of flax, is cultivated extensively, and forms the great staple for domestic purposes. The best *khiar*, manufactured from the fibres of the husk of the cocoa-nut, is brought from Penang and the contiguous islands; the fibres of the nuts grown there being much longer than those produced by the nuts of Bengal. With this almost all the native vessels are rigged; and it is said to have the peculiar advantage of being specifically lighter than water. Mr. Kyd also describes a remarkably strong, black fibrous substance, resembling course horse hair, called *Ejoo*, and very little known to Europeans. It grows in large tufts, out of cerliceous apertures of the Segee palm, which is met with in all the islands bordering upon the Straits of Malacca. Of this material are made cables, and ropes for rigging; and Mr. Kyd has found a cable which had been four years exposed to all weathers raise the bow-anchor of a merchant-ship of 560 tons, buried in the sands of the Hoogly, in two previous attempts at which three Russian cables had given way. The Manilla hemp is used for renewing rigging, and makes exceedingly good tiller ropes. It is the production of the wild plantain (*Musa sylvestris*) and is a native of the Philippian Islands. It runs very long in the fibre, and makes good clothes. The *Yucca angrstifolia*, a wild species of aloe, abounds throughout Bengal; the fibres of the leaves average 3 feet in length, and are exceedingly fine and strong each fibres being capable of sustaining 1lb. avoirdupois; and the ropes formed of this material have been found to surpass in strength those made of Russian hemp. The Aloe spicata thrives prodigiously in all the southern provinces of India, and of its hemp has been manufactured, experimentally, fine canvas. The *Phormium tuxile* (or Wild Irish) is indigenous to Bengal, and is met with in all the woods of the various districts in that province. The flax it yields resembles as nearly as possible that of New Zealand. The *Kurah*, or wild pine-apple, possesses a fibre so remarkably delicate that the Malays can manufacture from it a cambric which far exceeds in quality the finest French article of that name. It is stated that if an European establishment were formed in Bengal to promote the culture and manufacture of the different families of flaxes peculiar the the country, it could not be otherwise than successful.—*Times.*

HAY SEED UPON INVERTED SOD.

Many of our moist lands, between the dry uplands and the bog-meadows, though natural to grass, occasionally need renovating. As long as a common top-dressing will cause a good crop, nothing more should be done than to apply the manure on the surface. But when the better grasses have run out, and when moss begins to collect upon the surface, it is necessary to plow such land. But where the plow will do its work tolerably well, it is not necessary to plant.—These lands which are wet and heavy in the early part of the season, and which bake in the scorching months of July and August, are not profitable for tillage. They may yield a crop of potatoes, and possibly of corn, but the chances for this are small, and it is usually bad working these wet spots in the early part of the season. The best way to treat them is, to turn the land over as soon as it can conveniently be done after the crop of hay has been removed; to plow in such direction that the dead furrows shall come in suitable places for surface drains, to roll well; and then put on a dressing of compost. When this has been

done, sow hay seed and harrow thoroughly. Then use the roller again, and the next season you may obtain a fair crop of hay, and the following year you probably will get a heavy burthen.—Herds grass is better for these moist grounds than clover or red-top. No one who has been accustomed to this process will ever think of tilling any wet lands that can be laid over smooth by the plow.

The process here recommended has been repeatedly urged upon our farmers, by Mr Buckminster, editor of the Boston Cultivator, and as far as he has influence them to comply with his advice in this matter, he has rendered them good service.

This is the proper season of the year for working all low lands, and it is by attention to them, that our farmers generally must hope to thrive. They repay the labor and expense bestowed upon them better than most of the high ground.—*N. E. Farmer.*

By order of Government, the roads in Prussia are lined on each side with fruit trees. Noticing tha some of them had a wisp of straw attached to them, I inquire of the coach man what it meant. He replied, that straw was intended as a notice to the public not to take fruit from those trees without special permission "I fear," said I, "that such a notice in my country, would but be an invitation to attack them." *Haben sie keins schu'en ?* ' [Have you no schools ?) was his significant rejoinder.—*Prof Stowe.*

ON SEEDING OLD PASTURE LANDS.

I have mislaid some of my last year numbers of the Cultivator which treats of the subject of seeding pasture grounds which have become worthless by lying many years without dressing, and wishing to have the benefit of your experience in this matter which concerns every dairy farmer as well as myself. I should like to have you treat more fully on this subject in your fall numbers, as that is the season, I think which you recommend as most proper to plough such lands. Yours &c. W. E.

Holliston, July 29, 1841.

One of the most important aids of the dairy farmer is *good pastures*. He may select the best of stock, and pay the strictest attention to his milking, his churning, and his cheese making ; still he must fence and pay taxes for ten acres of pasture for each cow and if he yet be obliged to cut his corn stalks in August to keep his stock from starving, he can make but little profit from his dairy.

How can we expect old pasture grounds which have been fed for half a century without a visit from any tool more efficient than a bush scythe, to yield an abundance of good feed ?

There is no difficulty attending the improvement of any pasture grounds in which the plough can be introduced.—People may plead in vain their inability to improve their pastures on the ground of a deficiency of manures. Any one who has a team may gradually enrich such lands without the application of anything better than what is buried in the furrow.

The first of September, or the last of August, is a very convenient time to plough up pasture grounds. At this season of the year the bushes and the wild grass are green and will readily become manures for the future grasses—this is also a season of leisure—teams are strong and may be fed with half the expense which is required in the spring—and the pasture grounds may now be spared better than at any other season, as most farmers by this time have mowing grounds on which they turn their stock—and in addition to these, this is the only season when we can put the plough into some lands which are kept in pasture on account of the swampy nature of the ground.

The low parts of every pasture should be ridged; that is, as far as the plough will ridge them when *narrow lands* are marked out. It will be found about as easy to mark out strips of ground not more than a rod wide for what is called "a land" as to include a larger quantity : and in this way the ground may be sufficiently ridged without making use of the spade for the purpose. We hope many of our readers will sow *rye* with their grass seed ; not to be reaped but to be fed in the spring. We sow herdsgrass and red top with the rye, but we never sow clover or honeysuckle until winter: March or April is the proper time for sowing these and no harrow is needed to bury the seeds as the spring rains will cover them sufficiently. Some of our farmers prefer to sow no grass seeds till March, as they wish to avoid the risk of winter killing—a fate which rye and grass seeds of all kinds will sometimes meet.

It is not very material that the plough shall turn every sod when the land is not to be mown. Pasture are often so rough that the *cut and cover* mode of ploughing is the only one that can be adopted. In such cases a good harrow will scatter fresh loam on to parts which the plough has not turned ; and here the new seed will vegetate or the old grasses will be renovated and made better.—*Boston Cultivator.*

HUMUS.

Humus is merely decayed vegetable substance, whose decay or destruction is effected by the absorption of oxygen from the air. Exclude it from the external air, and the decay would cease , but would be renewed again as it should be brought in contact with oxygen of the air. Woody fibre, in a state of decay, consists of carbon and the elements of water. Alkaline substances assist its decay. Humus, however, is not composed exclusively of woody fibre ; other substances are associated with it. We have not the room to follow Liebig in his curious and profound remarks on this subject, and can only give a summary of his views. The constant tendency of humus is to form carbonic acid by the abstraction of oxygen from the air. The stirring of the soil, and opening it to the effects of light and heat and moisture, assist this process, by bringing it in contact with the decaying humus. It forms around itself an atmosphere of carbonic acid, and supplies carbonic acid to the plant in the first period of its growth. The roots of the plants in the beginning and before their formation, perform the functions of the leaves. They extract from the soil the carbonic acid generated by the humus. When a plant is matured, and when the organs, by which it receives its food from the air, are perfected, the carbonic acid of the soil is no further required. Humus does not afford nourishment to plants, by being taken up into their vessels in an unaltered state but only by the supply of carbonic acid, which it generates from the presence of atmospheric air.

Hydrogen is another constituent of plants ; for woody fibre is composed of carbon and the elements of water. Water is decomposed under the power possessed by plants of separating its elements, and of assimilating its hydrogen, and dispensing with that portion of oxygen not required by the plant in other processes of its growth. Nitrogen is another constituent, found in all parts in all plants ; abounding in some, and supposed to form the principal portion of the nutritive properties of some of the cereal grains. The nitrogen properties of some of the cereal grains. The nitrogen of the air cannot enter into combination of nitrogen with hydrogen, in the proportion of one volume of nitrogen and three of hydrogen, produces ammonia. It is in the form of ammonia, that plants receive their nitrogen. This ammonia is furnished to the roots of the plants by the decomposition of animal matter in the soil, and to their leaves by the effluvia arising from decayed and decaying animal and vegetable substances. This decay is continually going on and, together with the excrements of animal, supplies the ammonia contained in the atmosphere. There are, indeed, some natural subterranean sources of ammonia, connected with volcanic action ; and ammonia is found in many springs, which Liebeig supposed, derive it wholly from the atmosphere. The principal part of the nitrogen, which is found in plants, is, in his opinion, obtained in the form of ammonia in rain water. Though it appears that it has been discovered by others, that rain water contains ammonia, yet it is believed that Liebeig has been the first to announce the fact. He goes on to show, by the elements made use of in a former calculation, that by means of the rain falling annually upon 40,000 square feet of soil, the field must receive 80 lbs. of ammonia, or 65 lbs. of nitrogen, which is more nitrogen than is contained in the amount of crops usually produced upon such a surface. The experiments made to ascertain the presence of ammonia in rain water, are decisive and the interesting fact may be considered as now established. He likewise detected ammonia in the juices of the maple and the birch tree ; this, being obtained remote from any house, was evidently derived from the atmosphere.

There are facts here connected with cultivation, and showing the effect of different manures upon the quality of the products, which are extremely curious. Different wheats are found to contain very different proportions of gluten, of which nitrogen forms an important constituent. Some French wheat was found to contain 12 5 per cent. of gluten, while Bavarian. contained 24 per cent. Davy obtained 19 per cenn from winter, and 24 from summer, wheat. Sicilian wheat afforded 21 per cent. ; Barbary wheat, 29, Alsace, 17.3 ; wheat grown in the (Jardin des Plantes) 26.7, and winter wheat 3,33 per cent. In regard to these differences, Liebeig remarks ;

"An increase of animal manure gives rise only to anincrease in the number of seeds, but also to a most remarkable difference in the proportion of gluten, which they contain. Animal manure acts only by the formation of ammonia. One hundred parts of wheat, grown on a soil manured with cow dung (a manure containing the smallest quantity of nitrogen,) afforded only 11.95 parts of gluten, and 64,34 parts of amylin or starch ; whilst the same quantity, grown on a soil manured with human urine, yielded the maximum of gluten, namely, 35.1 per cent. Putrified urine contains nitrogen in the forms of carbonate, phosphate, and lactate of ammonia ; and in no other form than that of ammoniacal salts."—p 156—N. Am. Review.

EARLY SUPPERS.

By late suppers I do not mean a fourth meal, such as is often taken in fashionable life, for I have seldom known our plain agricultural families addicted to this practice. They leave it chiefly to the inhabitants of large towns and cities, to go to the closet at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, when they ought to go to bed, and take a meal of cold *ham* or *tongue*, and bread and butter, or something else quite as difficult of digestion.

But by late supper among our farmers, I mean the usual third meal, deferred to an unreasonable hour—to 7 or 8 o'clock, or even later. I have known many a farmer who make it his constant practice at all seasons, to work as long as he could see, and not to take supper till his work was finished ; consequently his hour of supper, during a part of the season, would be from 8 to 9 o'clock—never earlier than 8, and often when the fields were but a little distance from the house as late as 6.

The best and most thriving farmers I have ever known, however, take supper at precisely 6 o'clock, even in haying and harvesting. I know that a thousand objections may be brought to such an early hour, especially in June, July and August ; but I know, too, that they can be met.

Some years since, having finished our haying, (I resided then in New Coventry, Conn.) I took my scythe and went into the employ, for a short time, of David H. Warner, in Litchfield county, whose grass was rather later than ours, and consequently was not yet all cut. At that time I had not known any other way than to work till dark and eat supper when we could.

But Mr Warner had supper, uniformly, at six o'clock. Whatever the weather might be, and however pressing the work might seem to be, he required us all, at six, to suspend work and "come to tea," as it was called. This consisted of a light repast ; wholesome and perhaps rather too solid, or I might say heavy, but not luxurious. When this meal was finished, which occupied; including a little conversation, about half an hour, we were permitted to go to work again if we chose. In general, however, all we did was to grind our scythes and get ready for the next day.

I do not say that when, by some unforeseen occurrence—an accident or a shower—a very pressing necessity seemed to exist of deferring supper half an hour to get in another load of hay or oats, it was never done ; for I believe it was so ; though I saw nothing of the kind while I was there. It takes no longer time to grind scythes at evening than it does in the morning ; and Mr W.'s workmen were ready to go to mowing in the morning, in the cool of the day, and while the grass cuts easily, instead of being compelled to spend a part of the best of the morning in making preparations which ought to have been made the night before. And having began betimes and got ahead of their day's work, they were not obliged to mow so late in the forenoon in the great heat. As the ground and swath were dry enough to spread, their mowing was finished for the day, and they were ready to attend to it. And thus by being an hour or two earlier in the morning, and by keeping *before* their work, they found it as easy to get through at six as others at eight.

But there are other and numerous advantages which are enjoyed by those who take supper at six.

1. They are not quite so apt as others are to overeat. Our farmers—especially those who do not take any luncheon in the afternoon—and there are some who do not—and who do not get ready to sit down to supper till 8 or 9 o'clock, are very apt to eat too much. Some, it is true, *lose* their appetite, instead of having it increase, but these cases are not very numerous, and are diminished somewhat by the custom of *taking something* to give an appetite. My old friend, Levi Atkins, used to defend the practice of taking a little spirit before supper, to give an appetite—*but this was before the temperance reform commenced.*

2. They do not so often go to bed with a load on their stomachs. He who eats at six, besides eating less in quantity, is not apt to go to bed till nine, by which hour the digestion is partly through. Whereas he who takes his supper at 8 or 9, and goes immediately to bed, is apt to have a mass of food in his stomach either undigested or but half digested, for a considerable time; and is apt to toss in bed and dream a good deal, or else sleep *too soundly*

3. And what is a natural consequence of this

overloading the stomach, he who sups late, gets up with a bad taste in the mouth, bad feeling in the head and stomach, if not with diseased eyes; out of which feelings, or rather upon them, comes in no small degree the habit of taking a morning dram. How much clearer the head is, and how much better the feelings are, generally, after taking an early, light supper at six o'clock, they know best who have tried it.

4. There is one more advantage which I must not pass over, which is worthy of consideration, and which is highly in favor of early suppers. It is, that by taking our repast at six o'clock, we may have the society of the female portion of the family. They will not wait for their supper till eight or nine o'clock, or at least many will not, and none of them ought. But they *will* wait till six. Need I say that such a custom would be as favorable to good manners as it would be to true enjoyment? Besides, we are apt to reproach them now-a days, with retaining their tea, to excite their nerves—while they demand of us to surrender our cider; but how do we know that they would not, for the sake of our society at six, dispense with the tea? Is not the experiment worth trying?

I have not exhausted the subject, Mr Editor, but my sheet is full, and I may have exhausted the patience of your readers.

Yours, &c. W. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, July 12, 1841.

We have no doubt that our readers will be pleased and benefited by a continuation of Dr. Alcott's remarks upon the subject of the foregoing communication.—N. E. Farmer.

SUMMARY.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—MR WM. RICE, aged 46, of Monmouth, on Tuesday last, went down into the pond near his house with a horse and cart for the purpose of hauling some water, when his horse started and swam off into deep water. Not being able to stop or turn the horse he jumped from the cart into the water, and although he was a good swimmer and within 8 or 10 feet of shoal water—sunk and was drowned. Mr Rice was a worthy citizen, and his loss will be deeply felt by his family and friends.

REMARKABLE.—Our friend Drew *waxes wondrously witty* this hot weather, and at our expense.

We should'nt hesitate to give him the "retort courteous" had we not found by former experience, that he can *Give* a Joke with much better grace than he can *take* one.

He has a trick of crying out when he is *hit* oh! oh! now you're mad."

We "leave him alone in his glory."

GRAIN RAKE.—We have examined the operation of a new rake invented by Mr Kyes of Putney, Vermont, for the purpose of taking up grain that has been cradled. It is made with wheels and pushed before the operator like a wheel barrow. It worked well and we have no doubt it is a valuable labor saving implement. The sheaf may be bound while lying upon the rake, it being so constructed that it is lifted up sufficiently high to be handled easily without stooping much, Mr C. C. Hosley of this town is engaged in making them.

COMMENCEMENT AT WATERVILLE.

The nineteenth anniversary of this Institution was attended on Wednesday the 11th, by an unprecedented number of citizens and strangers. Eleven were admitted to the degree of A. B. and seven or eight to that of A. M. Unusal interest was awakened in the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College, on account of several important vacancies in their own body and in the Faculty, which it was understood would now be filled. ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, Esq. of Bangor, and Rev. Mr. NOTT of Bath, were chosen Trustees—and the Rev. J. T. CHAMPLIN of Portland, was elected Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature. He has filled with distinguished reputation a place in the Faculty of Brown University, and will undoubtedly given satisfaction in the place which he is now invited to occupy.

But the appointment of the greatest interest and importance was that of President of the College. The Board appear to have felt unusual solicitude in regard to their responsible action in this matter and have proceeded with great judgment and caution. In the end, they were perfectly unanimous in electing ELIPHAZ FAY, Esq. of New York. We understand the testimonials in favor of this gentlemen, from well known and responsible individuals in New York and New Jersey, were of a character to give entire satisfaction to the Trustees and to all the friends of the Institution. We hope a brighter day is now dawning on this important Seminary. It is understood that the President elect, and Professor of Languages will immediately enter on the performance of their duties. The prospects for a large class are flattering.—*Ken. Journ.*

FIRE AT READFIELD.

We regret to learn that the Readfield Woollen Factory, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. The Factory had been fitted with much new and expensive machinery but a short time previous, and within a week before the accident, there had been received a number of thousand pounds of wool. The factory was one of the best in the state, machinery of the first order, good workmen, and a large stock on hand for winter's work. The insurance expired about ten days since, and had not been renewed Loss not far from $35,000. The principal loser's are Josiah Perham, and Josiah Perham, Jr. of Wilton, Josiah Perham, Jr. is an active man, and had been the chief individual in establishing the factory, and on him the weight will fall heavily. We hope he will not be discouraged, although he has seen much to disappoint and deject him. He is one of the most enterprising and industrious men in the country.—*Washingtonian.*

Shocking Steamboat Accident.—Through the politeness of the editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser, we have been put in possession of the following letter;

Office of the Com. Adv. and Journal, }
Baffalo, Aug. 10, 7 A. M. }

Gentlemen—I have barely time to write you that the steamboat Erie was entirely destroyed by fire last night off Cattaraugus Creek. She left here last evening for Chicago with something over 200 souls on board, including crew, (having recently been repainted and repaired) and the steamboat Clinton bringing twenty seven only of the whole number of persons who were on board, with the most heart-rending intelligence that the rest are all drowned or burnt! The Captain of the unfortunate Erie is among the number brought by the Clinton. I cannot send you the names of the sufferers for want of time, in fact I have not yet learnad whether the way-bill was saved or not. About 150 of the passengers, however, I learn, were German emigrants.

It is said (with how much truth I know not) that the varnish was not entirely dry when she left this port, and that when the fire took, it spread with such rapidity that those on the upper deck had not even time to go below before they whre enveloped in flames. The persons saved were taken from the wheels of the boat pieces of furniture, chests, &c. Yours, truly. B.

Rev. Mr Pierpoint's Case.—The Atlas contains the full report of the Council in the case of the Rev. Mr Pierpont. They fully acquit the accused pastor of all charges of immorality or want of integrity, and also of want of ministerial and pastoral fidelity, while they censure him for some lack of Christian courtesy and kindness in the tone of his correspondence with his disaffected parishioners. They however see no cause to recommend the dissolution of the connexion between him and his people, and they conclude by an exhortation to Christian peace and piety. They unanimous expression of this opinion is contained in the following:—

Resolved, That although on such of the charges, perferred against the Rev. John Pierpont, as most directly affect his moral character, the proof which has been presented had been altogether insufficient, yet on other charges, such an amount of proof has been broupht forward as requires this Council to express their disapprobation of Mr Pierpont's conduct on some occasions and in some respects, but not sufficient, in their opinion, to furnish ground for advising a dissolution of the connexion between him and this parish.

Francis Parkman, Moderator.

Unnatural Murder.—On the 18th ultimo, a Mrs Rogers, of Louisville, Miss. killed three of her own children, by cutting their heads off with an axe. She intended to kill two more, but her design was discovered and frustrated by her husband. The dreadful deed was done while she was in a fit of mental derangement, and since her reason has returned she has suffered the most bitter anguish. She is the mother of eleven children, including the three which she killed and she says while under the influence of a distorted imagination, she thought she was doing a charitable action in ridding her husband of the burden of suporting herself and their five youngest children, as he is a poor and very hard working man.

They have not wherewith to exist.—A Glasgow paper mentions great distress among the hand loom weavers. Three to five thousand out of employ. A deputation waited upon the Lord Provost, who immediately brought the subject before the relief committee and 160 families, reduced to the last extremity, were provided with several days' supplies of veal. In our country there is no distress like this. Let us be grateful.

It was stated by Mr. Sevier in the Senate, during the disscussion on the fortification bill, that on the borders of Arkansas and Missouri there were *forty-three thousand* Indian warriors well provided with arms, and crouching ready for the spring, the moment the English should give the signal for war.

LOBELIA.—On the 4th inst. at Wilmington, N. C. a Mr Driver administered to himself a powerful dose of this medicine, was seized directly after with spasms, and in fifteen minutes was a corpse.

One Hundred Years in Prison.—A French paper states that a young man aged eighteen years, in 1724, was condemned to the galleys in France for the period of one hundred years, which was probably intended by the judge to confine him for life. Remarkable as it may appear, in 1824, the man being in perfect health, after an unremitted series of hardship for one entire century, was discharged, being one hundred and eighteen years old.

Upwards of 25,000 sheep have passed the Cumberland Valley Bridge at Harrisburg during the present season, on their way east.

The Portland Advertiser estimates that 255 million feet of timber have come to market, this year, from the forests of Maine, yielding a product, at $10 per M, of $2,250,000.

Rare.—There is a grape vine in Hampton Court, London, supposed to be the largest in the world. It is thirty inches in circumference at the root—its largest branch is 110 feet, and it has borne 2,500 bunches of grapes.

Flour and Wheat.—The United States Gazette of Thursday morning, states that a decided improvement in price in the important agricultural products of the country, has taksn place within a few days, without reference to any anticipated European demand. The receipts continue very light of all kinds of Bread Stuffs. Sales were made yesterday of fresh ground Pennsylvanian Wheat afloat at 127 cents per bushel. Yellow Corn is in demand at 67 cents, and white do 68 cents per bushel for Southern flat.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs over nine hundred clerks. Every thing for the use of the bank is made on its own premises, and the printing of its notes is a large item. A note once returned to the bank is never re-issued, but is filed away, and at the end of ten years is burnt. The workmen are busily at work every day of the year, save Sunday, in printing notes. At the annual burning, two days are required, with a large fire, to destroy the old notes; and it employs two men constantly at feeding the fires.

A Child Killed by Rats.—A small colored child was recently killed by rats at New Orleans, so says the N. O. Crescent. The mother was absent a short time, and when she returned, her infant's throat was completely cut by these vermins, and a part of one of its arms eat into the bone

Appeal for protection and redress.—Williams, lately sentenced to pay a fine of $12,000 at New Orleans for introducing convict negroes into Louisiana, declares that he was fullfilling a contract with the government of Virginia, in which he was engaged to transport these negroes beyond the limits of the United States. He was on his way to Texas with them when arrested in Louisiana, and now appeals to the Virginia authorities for protection and redress.

The Sheffield Patriot states that during a heavy thunder-storm on Thurday four weeks, "hundreds of small fishes decended with the rain, and many of them were picked up alive."

A rather novel case was tried in the Boston Common Pleas Court last Friday, in which the plaintiff was party to a bet of $200 that General Harrison would not receive the votes of eighteen States at the last election. The defendant was the stakeholder, and was sued for having paid over the money to the winner in December, instead of waiting for the declaration of the result of the election by Congress. Judge Williams charged the jury that the payment was premature, and a verdict in the sum of $207 damages was returned for the plaintiff.

Woolen Pavements.—A wooden pavement, laid two years since, was recently taken up in London, and found to be as sound and entire in every respect, as when first laid down. The wear of the wood, during this time, was but one-eighth of an inch.

Mechanics' Fair.—We are happy to learn that the coming Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic' Association will equal, if not surpass, in splendor and variety, any of its former ones. The Superintendent, Mr. Washburn, is now in attendence at the Quincy Hall, where contributors are requisite to call and give notice of their intentions. It is encouraging to know that our New England artisans take such an interest and appreciate this well deserving exhibition, which gives so good an opportunity for the display of the works of genius and art.—*Atlas.*

Prolific.—The editor of the Middletown Sentinel

says he has hanging in his office, a string of corn consisting of 22 ears, all the product of a single kernel. They were grown last season, by Mr. Elijah Stevens, of Essex. Three or four of the largest ears are 5 inches in length, 10 rowed, and contain 370 kernels each. Others are 4½ inches long—the shortest being less than 3 inches in length. The ears will average about 250 kernels to the ear, making the enormous product of 5,500 kernels from a single seed. The corn if of a very dark red, or purple color.

However small may be a man's income, there is a very certain way of increasing it, that is by frugality. A frugal expenditure will enable almost every body to save something; and there are now established throughout this country Banks, where the industrious may safely deposit their savings, however little they may be, and receive the same sort of advantage which the rich derive from their money that is, interest, there is every inducement to make an effort to save. Dr. Franklin observes, in his usual forcible way that 'six pounds a year is but a groat a-day. For this little sum which may be daily wasted either in time or expences, a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds." Many humble men in England have risen to wealth by such small beginnings; but many more continue to expend the groat a-day unnecessarily, and never cease to be poor.—*Gardiner Spectator.*

To have good yeast in summer, is a desirable object with every housewife. She may have such by the following simple process.

Boil a single handful of hops (which every farmer can and ought to raise, to the extent of household wants. in two or three quarts of water—strain and thicken the liquor, when hot, with rye flour; then add two or three small yeast or turnpike cakes, to set the mass. If this is done at evening it will be fit for use early next morning. Reserve a pint of this yeast, which thicken with Indian meal, make into small cakes, the size of crackers, and dry them in the shade for future use. In this way the yeast is always fresh and active. Yeast cakes kept a long time are apt to become rancid, and lose their virtues. The fresher the cakes the better the yeast.

To take Ink out of linen.—Dip the spotted part in pure melted tallow; then wash out the tallow, and the ink will come out with it. This is said to be unfailing.

Married,

In Readfield, on Sunday the 15th inst. by David Fuller, Esq, Mr. Aron Easty, of East Winthrop, to Miss Sarah Tibbets, of Belgrade.

In Waterville, on Thursday evening, by Rev. S. F. Smith, Edwin Noyes Esq. Atorney at Law, to Miss Helen R. Boutelle, daughter of Hon. Timothy Boutelle.

In Hallowell, Mr. G. L. Cox to Miss Frances A. Smiley.

Died,

In Monmouth, a daughter of Mr. Benj. Rice, aged 5 months.

In Waterville very suddenly, Mr. Orrin D. Crommett, aged 45.

In Belmont, Isaac Neal, aged 62.—A soldier of the last war.

In Montville, two children of John Gowen; both died in one day and were interred in one coffin They were his only children.

In Livermore, Mrs. Polly S. Bean, aged 19.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 9, 1841.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patroit.

At market, 430 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 4400 Sheep, and 350 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, $5 75 a 6 00; second quality $5 00 a 5 50; third quality, $4 00 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales $25, 28, 33.

Sheep—Former prices were not sustained; a lot of ordinary Lambs $1 00. Lots, including a few old Sheep; $1 42, 1 50, 1 75 2 00, 2 25, and a few at 2 50.

Swine—Very few only were sold; one lot of small Shoats at about 5c; and a lot of old Hogs at 4½.—At retail, from 5 to 6½.

Commissioners Notice.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, appointed to examine the claims on the Estate of Nathan Handy, late of Wayne, deceased, will attend to the duty assigned them at the dwelling house of George W. Fairbanks, Esq. in said Wayne, on Saturday, September 18th, 1841, at 9 o clock A M. The Commissioners being desirous of closing their business in connection with said estate, request all persons having claims against said estate to be present at the time and place mentioned above.

HENRY W. OWEN, } Commis-
AMASA DEXTER, } sioners.

Wayne, Aug. 6, 1841. 3w32

Tuition School.

MR. BAILEY, will commence the Fall Term of his School on Monday the 6th of September next. And he takes this occasion to say, that while he deems it his duty to instil into the minds of his pupils the principles of morality and religion, he will ever guard against biasing their minds against any denomination in Christendom.

Tuition $3,00, and $3,50.

Winthrop, Aug. 20, 1841.

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop on Wednesday the 25th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

N. B. A general attendance is requested.

WM. NOYES, *Rec. Sec'y*

Monmouth Academy.

THE Fall Term will commence on the first Monday in Sept. and will continue sixteen weeks, under the care of Mr. N. T. Taue and Mr. S. K. Smith, whose well known reputation as teachers is a sufficient recommendation to the public.

The course of Lectures on Chemistry will commence with the term, and continue during the Fall and Spring Quarters. These Lectures will be constantly accompanied with experiments. There will also be a course of Lectures before the Teachers' Class on the art of Teaching. Each member of this class will have an opportunity to exercise his skill in communicating instruction, subject to the criticism of the Principal. Students must enter at the commencement of the term, when the regular classes are formed, if they would derive any benefit from the school. Unless present at that time, it is quite certain that they will become dissatisfied with their situation.

Good board can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

Tuition—In the General English Department, $3,00. In the High English and Classical Department, $3,75, for twelve weeks.

☞ A Public Address may be expected on the first evening of the term. N. PIERCE, Sec'y.

Notice.

LITTLE, WOOD & Co. will keep constantly on hand at their Store opposite the Brick Factory in Winthrop, a good assortment of Cotton Sheetings, Drillings, and Lewiston Yarn. Also a general assortment of West India and Dry Goods, Flour, Oils, Paints, Nails, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Those who wish to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves before going further.

Winthrop, August 2, 1841. 31

Oxford Woollen Manufactory.

New Establishment.

GILLET & BRIDGES are now having erected at Oxford (Craigies' Mills,) a commodious building for the purpose of Manufacturing Woollen Cloths from the raw material. Their machinery is of the latest and best construction, and will be operated by experienced workmen. Having visited and obtained information from the best manufacturers and dyers in the country, in addition to their own experience, they feel warranted in assuring the public that they can produce as good an article of domestic cloths, both as respects durability and neatness, as has yet been made in the State. They have spared no expense in machinery and will spare nope in labor, and therefore feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Their mill is situated on the outlet of Thompson's pond, a stream which is well known to furnish a constant supply of water, which will enable them to prosecute their business at all seasons without delay.

They will be ready to receive and manufacture Wool the *first of June*, and will guarantee all work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

They hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

The following will be their prices for manufacturing from the raw material, when the wool is taken and cloth delivered at their mill.

Casimeres from 42 to 50 cts. per yard,
Common fulled cloth 30 to 37 1-2 cts. per yard,
Blanketing, 1 1-8 wide, 17 to 20,
White flannel 17 cts.
Colored flannel 25 cts.
Colored and pressed 25 cts.
Satinet 30 to 37 1-2 and find warp.

All wool should be well washed on the sheep, and bro't to the mill in the fleece.

Wool Manufactured on Shares.

Wool Carded & Cloth Dressed.

GILLET & BRIDGES will also card wool and dress cloth in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in this vicinity.

Oxford, April 20, 1841. tf18

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the Baptist Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. Said farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasturing and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingrafted apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a shop and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my stock and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheads for making vinegar. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy. WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop, February 25, 1841. 8tf

Buckfield High School & Lyceum.

Rev. CYRIL PEARL, *Principal.*

THE Fall Term in this Institution is to commence on Monday, Sept. 6, and to continue eleven weeks.

Tuition *payable in advance*

For common English branches	$3,00
Higher branches or languages	4,00

Tuition for a shorter period than the term from Thirty to Forty cents per week.

Incidental expenses including a Catalogue 25 cents.

Use of Library and Reading room (optional with pupils) 25 cents.

Board in good families per week from $1,25 to $1,50.

The Directors take pleasure in stating that Mr. Joseph C. Richardson, A. B. whose services as an assistant have been highly acceptable during the Spring and Summer terms, is still to continue in the institution, and will devote his time to languages and the mathematics, thus leaving the Principal at liberty to devote his time to the other departments.

Other assistants will be furnished should the patronage of the school render it necessary and practicable.

The school room has been enlarged so as to accommodate a much larger number than during the Spring term, and a spacious class room has been furnished. The Teachers department will receive special attention during the Fall term.

ZADOC LONG,
SAMUEL F. BROWN,
WM. W. COMSTOCK,
JAMES JEWETT, } *Directors.*

July 30, 1841. 31

WHITMAN'S
Thrasher, Separator and New Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 2841. 28

Winthrop, December 29, 2840.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

JOHN O. WING, LLOYD THOMAS,
NOAH COURRIER, JONA WHITING,
JOS. A. METCALF, S. J. PHILBROOK,
CEPHAS THOMAS, MOSES H. METCALF,
DAN'L M'cDUFFIE, HEBRON LUCE,
ZIPHION HOWARD,

POETRY.

We have received the following through the mail If original, we would say to the writer, keep on.—Ed.

Original.

"THEY GREW IN BEAUTY SIDE BY SIDE."

I saw a child, that child was fair and
Beautiful.—Her raven locks fell clustering
Round her snowy neck, and noble placid brow.—
Those eyes of her's, I never could describe
So mild they beam'd and shadowed forth
Such deep and sincere feelings.—Her cheeks were
Mantled o'er with roesate hues and seemed
To mock the blushes of the morn.
Few years had passed, that little one no
Longer was a child, but into girl-hood
She had burst, as beautiful as when her
Infant tongue first learned to lisp its
Little prayer. Her raven locks did cluster still,
Her brow was yet as fair and placid—
And her eyes more eloquent had grown, and
Were but mirrors of her pure heart within,
Still on her cheeks the roses blushed, and
Health and vigor then were hers,—hopes brightly
Beamed before her, and gilded scenes
Of future joy's she did anticipate,—
But ah, alas! the cruel spoiler came and
Claimed her for his own. In three short days
She died, in five was borne unto the tomb—
Youth, beauty, and all our fond attachments
Too, could not protect her from the grasp
Of death.—We wep't as fond friends always
Weep, when one they'd loved is snatched away
And in the cold tomb laid.—But round her
Tomb a glowing radiance brightly
Beam's We sorrow not without that blessed
Hope that she has joined the pure pure
Hosts above, and her angelic spirit now
Is chanting forth those dulcet streams of
Heavenly melody, which angels
Only sing, for she had sorrowed for her
Sins, and sought with penitential tears,
The favor of her God, and lived as every
Christian should, devoted to his cause.—Upon
That grassy mound, that grove so well
Beloved I've trained with annual care
A little bush, and now it bears these snowy
Blossoms that so well beseem the spot. But
Recently I passed that place, and,
Saw two little buds; again I passed, and,
They had both expanded, pure and snowy
With the dew drops glistening upon their
Fair and spotless petals—I loved those
Little flowers, for they awaken'd
A chord of memory that did vibrate
Back with dirge like music in my heart,
But while I gazed a zephyr came
And bore their leaves away, and on the
Ground did scatter them. "They grew in beauty
Side by side;" together they did perish, they
But unfold to the day, and they were
Scattered by a zephyr's breath; and so it
Was with her I mourn. Her mind did but
Expand enough to see that it was fraught
With priceless gems, and then was shattered
By disease, and she was hid from view.
In youth we did together sup nectarin
Sweets from the same fount; and gathered round
The same dear social hearth; and felt and strangely
Too, the endearing ties of sisters.
Now I am left to tread life's thorny ways
Alone, while she has gone to breathe a purer
Air, and now is with the just made perfect;
Be it so,—God gave, He took away, and blessed
Be his name for ever more. ZAROLINA.

August 3d, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RURAL EMBELLISHMENTS.

The disposition to improve and adorn the grounds immediately around houses in the country, is rapidly extending itself in America. But it is very much checked by the want of practical guides, by means of which there shall be some security afforded to individuals with moderate resources, against the misapplication of their money and labor. The English works, which are to be found in great variety, and some of them very splendid, are worse than useless in many respects upon this side of the Atlantic; for they are predicated upon a state of society and manners, a climate, an extent of private fortunes, and a scale of prices of labor and materials, so wholly different from what is known here, that any luckless wight who ever commenced operations upon the faith of what he read in them, must have had occasion before he ended, to repent in more ways than one of his ill placed confidence. Almost every citizen of the United States, when he begins to improve land, has to deal with nature in some of her primitive forms. He finds every thing before him to be done, and the cost of labor with which to do it very great. Hence, it often happens, that he has expended a considerable sum realizing nothing further from it, as yet, than an opportunity to expend more to advantage. He finds this no where set down in the estimates of the old world, where no such work is necessary; and he becomes discouraged from doing more. What he sees put down as within the compass of a moderate fortune in England, turns out to require a large one in America. He loses confidence in all estimates whatever, and, in order to save himself from ruin, stops where he is. The consequence generally is, that he loses the advantage of much of his proceeding outlay; that he gets disgusted with country life; finally sells what he has done for a quarter part of the amount it has cost him, and returns to a city determined never to leave it; or, if he does, only for a jaunt, to some watering place during the hot weeks of the season.

Yet after all, it is very easy to adorn the lowliest country dwelling without incurring much cost, provided only the disposition be found to exist in the mind of its tenant. There is no country, where the opportunity and the inducement unite together in a greater degree among us. Our lands are generally in the hands of independent citizens, who own them free from incumbrance, but who own not much else. A trifling amount of annual labor, is all that is necessary to make the difference at home, between a bare and desolate hovel, and a pretty farmhouse. A few overgrown current bushes in a formal row before the house, which have been left to take care of themselves ever since they were set, half a dozen wild apple-trees, constitute all the horticultural improvement of many of our most ancient interior towns. A few hours, but too often spent at the tavern fire-place in political wrangling, would suffice to put a new face upon the scene. The apple-trees might be made to return money into the pocket of their owner, and his neglected current bushes might afford space for a few additional plants, the cultivation of which would soften and expand his own mind, in the same ratio that it improved the appearance of his home. His wife and children, taking the benefit of his example, could daily contribute without effort their mite to the general effect, and thus would grow, out of a neglected and repelling spot, a cheerful and inviting scene. To do all this, little is necessary beyond the will of the individual concerned. Yet how many are there all over the United States, men and women, who have never realized the possibility of such a conception, and who think all the use of the earth to be, that it yields corn and wheat and potatoes, all the beauty of a house that it is a shelter from the weather!

We wish that there was in America, a more decided taste for country life among the younger portion of those classes, favored by fortune with the possession of property. It would have a tendency in some degree, to counteract the restlessness and disposition to change, which is characteristic of our people, and to check the passion for luxuries of all kinds, which is rapidly extending itself with the increase of our public hotels, and the facilities of transportation from place to place. One of the greatest supports to the fabric of society, as it is erected in England, is the landed interest; by which we mean, that class of proprietors who live upon their estates, and sympathize with all their neighbours poor or rich, and to whom the idea of removal from the place which they call home, is in the nature of a heavy clamity. In the United States there is no such class. The wealthy have made their property for themselves in cities, and to most of them a country house is necessary, because it is commonly regarded as an appendage to the condition of a man of fortune, and for no other reason. It is seldom considered in the light of a permanent possession, or more than a place to spend three or four months of summer. No rural tastes are formed, no sympathies with neighbors are created. The citizen all his life, and his country residence at his death is sold, and passes into other hands without the perpetuation of a single memorial that such a man had ever dwelt in it. The great majority of persons who make country seats, do so because they desire to make a display of their fortune, or else because they have a romantic idea in their mind of the delight of a beautiful retreat from the bustle of the world. Neither motive will answer for any length of time, to keep them living there. The desire for display rapidly palls with the possession of all that is necessary to indulge it, and the fancy for retirement gives way before the dreariness of solitude. Let no one of property seek a country place unless he is inclined to attach himself to the soil, to make his children feel that it is theirs as well as his, to cultivate a common interest with all his neighbors.

North American Review.

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